The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Drincipia

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MELANCTHON B. WILLIAMS, Publishing Agent.

the Church, the State the Nation-to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society the

Rditurs friendly please copy, or notice

THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

word, it is because there is no light in them." Iro, var 20. instruction in rightconances. That the man of G st might be perfect, ther oughly (arounded unto all good works " i Tim. iii 16.17.

Part III .- Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the

SLAVEHOLDING CONDEMNED BY THE DECALOGUE. THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT. [In Continuation.]

But the Bible speaks of stealing men, as well as of steal-

These were the words of Joseph in Egypt, whither he had been sold by his brethren. His purchasers had paid a stipmonly do, in Africa. He was a stolen man, nevertheless, and all who sold, bought, or held him, were usen-stealers. children, and enslaved them, for centuries, and if all tho coast of Africa, and those to whom they sold slaves, those

This enactment is recorded in the very next chapter to

ize them truthfully And, as though even this were not sufficient, they are next placed in the same catal gue with the most during, most odious, most aboutinable of criminnls, and so placed in the list, as to convey the impression that their poculiar crime approximated nearly or quite, to the climax of all crime, beyond which, the attempt as proceed further, without a descending scale, was found impracticable, and the process of specification was therefore abruptly terore religion, -nand moral minated by an el refera of all other crimes.

Who then, and where, are the men stealers? To whom, in our own times, may, in any age or nation, can this portion of God's word be applied? Let the General Assombly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, in the

In a note to the one hundred and forty-second question in the larger catechism in the Confession of Fuith, (a ques-

tion on the eighth commandment,) was the following "I Tim. t. 10 .- The law is made for men stenlers. erime, among the dows, subjected the perpetrators of it to capital punishment.—Exodus a vt. 16, and the apostle here classes them with sinners of the first runk. The word ho off slaves or freeuren, and keep, sell, or buy them. To steal a freeman, says Grotins, is the highest kind of theft. In a freeimm, says trollis, is the inglines kind of them. In other instances we only steal human property, but when we steal or retain usen in slavery, we seize those who, in common with ourselves, are constituted by the original grant, lords of the earth,"—Gen. 128. Vide Poli Synopsin in

The following citations will show that Grotius and tho Presbyterian General Assembly only expressed the views

Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London said that the Bible classed men-stealers, or slave catchers, among the murder-

John Wesley denominated slave dealers, "man-stealers, adds, "And men buyers, are exactly on a level with men-

Dr. Jonathan Edwards said, "To hold a man in a state of slavery, is to be, every day, guilty of robbing him of his lib-

Richard Baxter regarded those engaged in the slave affic, as "pirates and robbers

Charles James Fox said, "With regard to the regulation

may suffice to show that our exposition of the eighth con-

this? Could it much less than this, without including it how can it be proved that it for line anything? Or what meaning consis t with the Bible are of he tirms empla hadt ep ale . . . w gin t it?

Blackst no as lited by N ah W st r, d fi st te v b

The difference he ween that and in bear, is ton thief takes the property of another privately the rober emisen. It is therefore roobery and theft in in d

iously, foreibly, and by putting him in fenr, as to reb a passenger on the rond -Black t ac ested by Holder It is "to plunder." 'to take away by oppression and violence."

We must supply ourselves with new Bibles, new books of juridicial science and new dictionaries, before we can find authorities for the denial that slaveholding is a breach of the eighth commandment. Those persons are wise above what is written -wise above the first principles of jurisprudence,-nnd wise above the meaning of their own mother tongue, who deny that slaveholding is man-stealing. and that the use of a man's labor without wages is robhery or thoft.

A worldly policy, a fastidious taste, a sickly tone of ethes, mny turn away in disgust from "the words which the Holy Ghost teacheth," when those words brand as thieves und robbers the oppressors of the poor, who use their neighbor's service without wages, who turn uside the stranger from his right, and who make merchandize of the souls and bodies of men; but so long as God lives, so long as His throne stands, so long as 'HIS WORD is lorever settled in heaven,' so long will that word call men and things by their right names, and so churacterize human actions, us to make men feel his holy indignation against transgressors, and understand distinctly what the sins are, of which He calls upon thom to repent, and what is their true character in His sight. Men who prefer smoother and less offensive words than "theft" and "robbery" wherewith to characterize slaveholding, must do so without and against the authority of the blessed Bible. The eighth commandment, "Thou shalt not steal" will remain unrepealed, uncompromized, in its bearing against the sin of slaveholding, until the laws of

SEVENTH LETTER TO WM, H. SEWARD. Hor W Wiam H. Seward

Six My previous letters have had reference to your speech in the Scante, of January 12th. I have a word to the same hody on presenting the New York Union petition, January 30"-u copy of which, under your frank. I have the pleasure to acknewledge.

thing else they e uld have freit a y a fr but the detheir bidding, will a last strug laif to essay, to pr serv t Ti t ou werd y to n bur mill us slives, the altar fP lui 'c lb m n special to the Tha prower rate group Retion, rt l r rivy f slav lding, d elicited no remone ne from them nor were were wvery serious . " pl ase at your re ati n of the Cl cago platform, and the Republican party. But, until your speech peace with the slaveholders, would induce you to allow se

"You and I, and every one woo shall oppose, resist, stand in the way of the preservation of this Union, will appear but as moths on a summer evening, when the whirlwind of popular indignation arises that shall be excited at the full discovery that this Union is endangered through faction, or even im-

the other class of your political associates, is the following, "It is gratifying to me to see that the proper spirit, the spirit of fraternal kindness, of conciliation and affection, is adopted by so large a portion of my follow-citizens of the State to

which I belong."
"I have asked them, also, in return for performing my duty
on this occasion, that when they have arrived at home, they
will act in the same spirit and manifest their devotion to the
Union above all other interests and all other sentiments, by I mon above all other interests and all other sentiments, by spenking for the Union, by votting for the Union, and if it should be demanded by lending and even giving their money for the Union, and lighting in the last recent for the Union, taking care always that speaking goes before voting, voting goes before giving money, and all go before a buttle, which I should it would be the most painful measure to be resorted to for the

But, sir, there is another portion of your late speech that, to a large class of your fellow citizens, of whom I am one, is of even more importance than either of the preceding. It is that portion sir, in which you repudiate, and even deride the idea of any further political effort on the part of the friends of freedom, to prevent through any action of the Federal Government, the future extension of slavery over the vast regions of the West, comprehending, by your own showing, sufficient room for twenty-four such cast "the Chicago platform" to the winds-with all "the

desertion of the precious rights of humanity, your procla-

I copy sir, from your speech of January 30, which came to me under your frank, the following paragraphs:

"There has been a real, a vital question in this country for twelve years at least—a suestion of slavefy in the Territories of the United States. It was strongest in its development in 1850, when all the Facilic coast, and all the territory inter-

"sink forever under the contempt of mankind" if it suffers

You failed to tell the Senate, the nation, and the world, wherein and why, the question of human freedom, through-The portion of your late speech that particularly pleased out these future twenty-four States, each equal in territory wield an important if not a controlling influence in the nation, is not a question as truly vital and as real, as the question that "for twelve years at least," has been an "carnest" one,-nay-why and wherein it is not the self-same question, in part only, determined. You failed to show why and wherein it was not as truly a 'practical question'

You did not say-and since the bloody struggle necessary to free Kansas, you could not venture to say, that climate was a sufficient safe-guard against the introduction of

What then is your argumont? Why this, simply that, at present, there are but twenty-four slaves, one for every one of the twenty-four embryo States! Is it possible that a grave statesman can thus flippantly triflo with the question of tolerating slavery in a new country? Who does not know that there was a time when but a ship load of mises, nor by those who conscuted to their adoption, thereby slaves was landed in Virginia,-and a ship load of freemen at Plymouth? Who does not know that slavery was slowly introduced into the infant colony of Georgia, ugainst the carnest opposition of Gov. Oglethorpe, and in violation of the express prohibitions of the colonial charter, instead of being protected, as you admit it ts, in our Terriinterests' connected with it, for the sake of saving the tories, by the decree of the Supreme Court "as it is accept- grainy of moving heaven and earth to protect a few slaves country has yet to learn that that decree is to be resisted thorpe, may have been ridiculed, perhaps, for their strenu- in the States was to be hemmed in, and starved out, by ous opposition to the introduction of a mere handful of surrounding them with a cordon of free territories and free them mourned your repudiation of the "higher law," your slaves. But the census of Georgia in 1860, gives us the results, namely, 467,400 slaves, to 645,336 free persons.

You sir, as a lawyer, a reader of history, and a statesman, -- if I do not greatly over estimate your acquirements, to-day, it tolerates it to-morrow, next year, next decade, and next century, and so on, the validity of the tenure being commonly reckoned unquestionable, in proportion to the lapse of time, till, as Henry Clay boasted, "two centuries of legislation had sauctioned and sanctified negro slavery" in this country. You know that the permission, by the administration of Pres. Lincoln in 1861, to hold twenty four slaves in the Territories to he divided il to twentyfour States, would be triumphantly cited to prove the validity of the enslavement of half a million or indefinitely know that the permission to enslave one, is the permission ion of the inflexible opposition then made, to its admission Well would it have been for the country, if the pens and lips then employed, (my own acould have prevailed. But they did not. And the horrinumber of the slaves in Kansas, was again harped upon,

Bulstan an with Stringfellow, and the border ruffian Democracy, in urging that followious plea? As well might

Your covering is too narr w for your bed, Mr. Seward. It will neither shelter you, nor hide your nakedness from

"This, then, has ceased to be a practical question. In lien of wholly for evil. They contain, properly studied, the very comes up a great and vital and learning question—the question—lossoms, that the nation, name of the contains the contains and the contains the contains a contains the con

I have already enumerated and dwelt upon the important revelations of your first speech. I must now devote a

the impracticability of the attempt, to wield Federal power and to use National politics, to prevent the extension of slavery into New Territories and New States while conceeding the Constitutional right and legal validity of slave-

That "vital question of the country for at least twelve years past" to which you have alluded; in the contesting of which you, Sir, have borne so conspicuous a part, and cession. Your Speech of January 30th attests, either tho hollowness of the profession, or, at least, the impracticability of the attempt.

To prevent the extension of slavery has been the grand struggle of "at least twelve years past." The Wilmot proviso, the motto of "no more slave States"-the "exclusion of slavery from the Territories," have each had their distinct trial and each have signally and wholly failed, so far as political action was concerned. For the freedom of Kansas was conquered by the use of Sharp's rifles, in the hands of such men as John Brown, -not by Crittenden-Lecompton Comproyielding up all that is now yielded up by your last speech.

When Radical Political Abolitionists pointed out the inconsistency and predicted the failure of all attempts to prevent the spread of slavery, while permitting its existence, of excluding it from the Territories while protecting it in the States,-when they exposed the ludicrous inconin the Territories, while leaving millions unprotected in the States, you well know how the paramount importance of by the new Administration.) The supporters of Gov. Ogle- the Territories, the future States was magnified. Slavery Republican-The Free Soil-and I might add-of the

Whig party, previously, has abounded in this argument. But your speech of January 30, casts all this rhetoric to States, of the size and population of New-York, are to be ahout which the nation, its Government, and its voting citizens have nothing at all to do-any more than they have with the question of slavery in the existing slave States. It is none of their business, and need be none of their 'oncern! So your speech leads us to infer. And with the expression of this sentiment, the leader of the Republican

1860? Or is it their defeat? If the former, what shall he what must be the intensity of their mortification and dis-

You, Sir, very evidently, consider the Republican party disbanded, and conceive of yourself as one of the leaders of a new party, or standing on the platform of the late "Union party" that seems to have gone over to the Disunduring the late struggle there. Why did not you and your ion party and left its place vacant for you. Such is unLincoln and Hamlin, under the gui an wei William II

predicted, all along. Your late speech attests the verification it is because they lack the penetration, the sagacity, the

have disappointed and deceived them. I tell them they

whither your course was tending, a twelve month ago .-Had it been told you, by an inspired prophet, you would have answered as Hazzel answered Elisha-'ls thy servant knows what he will do, or what he will not 'do, who foltruth. What you sir, have done, your associates will do. and the nation will do, unless they reverse their course, They will change their Constitution to support slavery, unless they wield the Constitution as it is, to overthrow slavery. Which they will do, God only knows, but one or the other they must do, and cannot help doing. They will either obey God, rodeem the soleniu appeal to the "Supreme the slaves, or else thoy will follow your advice, deeree the

Your ob't, servant

WILLIAM GOODELL.

ETRIHER EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM DR. CHERNER

EDINBURGH, 3. St. COLME STREET, Jan. 7th, 1861 God be with you and bloss you, and cause his face to shine upon you, in these times of gloom and terror. What madness in our country! What a plunge to ruin! And for the sake of slavery! What a depth of shame and destruction from what a height of prosperity and opportunity! Such madness never before was known on earth, and could not have been till such a time of light and blessing, till such a people had been trained and disciplined so peculiarly of God, in the knowledge and experience of the nature seo them easting both away, and becoming the veriest slaves for the privilogo of maintaining slavery! Licking the dust at the feet of slaveholders, for the privilege of being a part of a Union which the slaveholders are to govern forever! Servants of servants, pandars, go-betweens of the slaveholding despotism, eraving only the permission to be bangers on of its court, if it will not turn them out of its kingdom. Slave drivers and overseers for the South. submission and security . inventors of new chains and brawny blacksmiths, wielding and riveting them on the an. vil of the Constitution, perfectly ready also for the last proposed infamy of *mending the Constitution, for the more

bundred fold beyond anything of irreligion and i sanits our only remaining work were reduced down to a protest ever reached by the French Revoluti nists in their worst in the name of God, against the san tion of the sum of all but they did at least set "p Liberty as their goddess. But for giving up things, not principles, to the South. That is all these are doned hypocrites will relatining themselves they want, especially when the is mean are and the acbelievers in the God of the Bible, and it to Bill as a kn wledge I pland plant prefly in man in the Constitudivine revelation, have set up the region ratio and transministerial effective of slavery as not be given the and a baseline with its spirit as the region ratio and transministerial effective of slavery as not be given manufacture. figuration of this mortal state and a Union by means of it dize mean, when they say that they do not sell the slave as their earthly Chris an paradise, both big all and refize as a man n r s a principle, but ally his service for life. as will deserve to die.—Trume

But these again, may possibly be notice spirits in a quarowe their disappointment to their own luck of discernment, mochanies, who when this dagon in the church has been

And then to think of this bitterness of demucciation against men whose only fault, as preachers of the Gospel. that they presume to denounce slaveholders as being sinners particularly in their slaveholding ' And they seem to think themsolves commissioned of the Almighty to shield this class of sinners from the reprodution of God's Word, and in fulfilling this imagined commission they are just personifying, to the life, those old Judean false prophets whose portraits are drawn by Jeromiah and Ezekiel, stealing and perverting the words of the Lord, and promising men peace in their wickedness. Zedekish the son of Cheusanab, in Abab's court, and Elymas the sorecrer in the Judgo of the World" in the Declaration of Independence, presence of Sergius and of Paul, pushing with their horns, and earry out the Proumble of the Constitution, by liberating and perverting with their subtleties, are prototypes of these Jambres withstood Moses, when he demanded abolition in cably relinquish their own civil, religious, and political the name of the Lord, so do these also resist the same truth. and the same domand, under its gospel form, mon of corrupt minds, reprobate concerning the faith.

Look at Dr. Palmer in the extremo South, calling upon his Christian hearers to prefer death rather than slavery, and in the same breath adjuring them, by their faithfuluess to Christ, to fasten that same abhorrod condition apon millions of human beings, to all generations! and this in the doetrine of his Gospel, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself, and, What soever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them' And look at Dr Adams in the iour, not those who are guilty of unking slaves of others, but those who endeavor to release them from such bon-God's vengeance against the oppressor, into a denouciation and value both of civil and religious freedom, and now to of wrath apon those who sock the deliverance of the op-

And look at Van Dyke in the centre, deliberately defending slavery and denouncing abolitionists from the Word of Cod ! The people of our country can have no conception, of the amazement with which Christians in this part of the world look upon such exhibitions ; they can hardly credit prove such traitors to humanity and religion, and such perverters of the Word of God, meu cannot wonder if the perverters and falsifiers of the Constitution of their country

But why do I write these things to you? Just morely to give vent to some of the thoughts that crowd upon me ters are faithful. God be praised, and Sloane of New York This compound of servility impiety and madness is a is foremost among them. But it looks, sometimes, as if

What Bed and Everytte representation of the rest was the earnest and firetaste of the interistic of their and his are searched to manch all go along with the preservation of the Uni n by yielding or to be slave. Id. saints in light. And their priests, their prophets, the area. So the cooling for against the y ding nor say f them? I've degradation if the se who accepted if the relia is a galage with the thing. Got keep of character is comparison with the delement f has never lailwe more in lof special will and leven-

SECESSION AND CONCESSION.

after, but not by a constitutional provision.

The factof the matter is thin: A three erroncous ideas of the rights of at, and their parts of the property of

destroy the 'onstatuton formed by the into a list of the total tion, it only proves the consistency and good sourse of the Southern leadors that they should throw overboard the principles of Democracy and all the ideas of the rights of man which have hitherto been cherished and defonded by the American people .- Tribune.

Yes. And it would be "all fair and above board" if Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, who propose to amend the Constitution, so as to render its protection of Slavery by the Nntion "irrevocable" would us honestly and as openly avow the same "philosophy which equally "underlies" their Concession 'movement."

CHURCH ACTION

JEWETT CITY, Conn. March 4, 1961. Be so kind as to give currency among your million read ers to the unanimous action taken to-day, at a united pray-

er meeting of the two Congregational Churches of this town, with their pastors, the Rev. Messrs. B. F Northrup and

Honry T Cheever, as follows

Resolved, That being assem led for prayer is shalf of
the incoming Administration of our government, at the bour
appointed for the solemitties of the Pr. "dential Inauguraappointed for the sociation to the first contain management of sharery lies the only real dauger to easily for it real ensitutions, and to successful error ungestice for exercise the third that the first state of the containing the first state of the containing the first state of the first state o

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATUEDAY, MARCH 16 1801

A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.

Time has the following, under date of March 5.

summery, our singent one toolways generate sentiments. "Gentlemen: If you want to save this administration, and have it mesessful and profubble to the country, I implove you to remember that the buttle for Freedom has been longist and won. Henceforth forget that Freedom ever was in danger, and exert you best influence, now, to sever the finon. Let I not be said that the Regulationar Party of the United States won its first, last and only victory over the idiosolution of the Union.

lestery over the dissolution of the Union.

The scene which followed when the delegation trok its leave, as it too-ching demonstration of respect and affection caterained consequently of the property of the control o

Mr. Seward inclusing reponded: "Hemmelher, that the way to intinuin the integrity of the Republish Perty is by maintaining which integrity of the Republish Perty is by maintaining way the point where you should desemble enemy strikes Sulfay, the point where you should desemble enemy strikes Sulfay. Levelyo, of Illinois, standing near, interposed "And remember that the Union is worth nothing except so long as there is Mr. Seward responded: "Perodom is always in the Union." During the tay Mr. Seward was above witeling by degletons from Mr. Seward responded: "Perodom is always in the Union." During the Mr. Seward was also writed by degletons from an area from such constant speaking. The last few days have always the sulfay of the sulfay of the sulfay of the sulfay increased the number of Mr swm Infends, by means of his terrourse with so many strangers, for all who come within his flames, for ever see blef's period, go away captivated.

Thus writes the Times correspondent, evidently one of the "captivated" multitude he describes.

"Captivated !"-Yes, that is the appropriate word. Taken "captive" -- charmed, entranced-no longer one's self's but another man's. Such is the influence of a wiley politician, the world over, and in all ages, from the times of

"Captivated" by whom? By a politician who, in an hour like this, bids them forget freedom and care only for union-uniou with, despots, traitors, public plunderers, rebels against the Government, robbers of the Treasury, of the public arms, of the national fortresses-instigators of plots to seize the Capitol, and assassinate the President

"The battle of freedom fought and won" when four millions of native Americans are in fetters! 'Forget that through the influence of the speaker, himself, a two-thirds ing it beyond the power of the people to help themselves, otherwise than by a bloody revolution :- "Forget that free-

tice, 'relieving the oppressed,' "proclaiming liberty

if freemen will "henceforth forget that freedom was ever in danger, and exert their hest influence to save the Union,

Very evidently, it is the liberty of the task master to

task and lash and torture his victim, at his pleasure, to mothers with the cart-whip-Hiberty to put the image of Equally striking is the comprehensive numerical and many of God upon the auction block, to sell the purchase of Christ's this Address. Not a line or word in it is conceived in a every sentiment of pure religion, throughout the whole to make liberty and free Republican institutions the deriof atheists, and the terror of pagans, the scorn of barbari-This is the "Freedom, always on the Union"-"irrevoca-

bly" in the Union, if Mr Seward's "captivating" advice is

called upon to amend the Constitution, and deny the right of the sovereign people to amend it back again ?

Shall it be said "that the Republican party won its first, and only victory, over" the utter and final subversion of American liberty.

THE INDEPENDENT ON MR. LINCOLA'S INAUGURAL

The Independent in its recently renewed attempt, (Feb. 28.) to draw a line of distinction between slaveholding and the holding of human beings as property, for the purpose, as it appears, of counteracting the "sweeping denunciations of every form of slaveholding" (as though there were any other "form of slaveholding" in this country.) finds it again necessary, as heretofore, to admit that the holding of human beings as "property" is sin. It says

"To set up a claim of property in the person of a human being, is therefore the highest possible wrong to man as the image of God, and next to idol worship, the highest insult to his Maker.

Taking care to add

"The definition here given of slaveholding," (ie. holding men as property.) will not be accepted by meu of accurate habits of thought and speech, as the invariable equivalent

condemu, does it?

President Lincoln delivers his Inaugural Address, in which he, twice, distinctly assures the slaveholders that their vote of both Houses of Congress has just now been calling right of "property" in their slaves is not to be endangered by his administration. Next, he assures them that their fugitive slaves "shall be delivered up" to them, and cites, as Constitutional law in the case, the rendition clause, which The Independent, some time ago, conclusively proved, could not apply to slaves, as property, at all. Then the President dom was ever in deager"-in the hour of its greatest peril the Coustitution, which shall reader its protection of their

Does it rebuke his explicit recognition of the right of official oach, with no moutal reservations or misgivings, as tion and protection of slavery shall be rendered "irrevocable?" No. Does The In per all express a wish that

"No speech or public document of any kind, will be ner

"The Inaugural is, throughout, a simple enunciation of the great principles of statesmanship," &c.

"A great principle of statesmanship" is it, when the judgments of God are upon the land for its tolerance of oppression, instead of learning righteousness, to propose making the unrighteonsness, "irrevocable?" The Independent claimed, some mouths ago, that its anti-

Edwards, Dr. Cheever, and the pioneers of the "Christian anti-slavery sentiment of the United States." Its readers on both sides of the Atlantic, will now judge of the just

THE PETTER FORGED FOR US.

Can it be put on, and riveted?

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION The following is the proposed amendment to the Cousti tution, reported by Mr. Corwin:

the Browner of the Browner of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of the United States, which, when radiated by three-fourths of said legicilatures, shall be valid, to all fineths and purposes, as "That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will ambring or price Congress power to abolick or interfere, within any State, with the domestic incitations therefore, the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution when the Constitution of the Constitution of

The above passed the House of Representatives by a bare two thirds vote of 133 to 65, and the Senate, on the 4th of March, just before the Inauguration, by a bare two

third's vote of 24 to 12.

Republican Mesers, Adam of Messachuetts, Aldrich, labolitic Briggs, Interefield, Campbell, C. B. Cuchran, Coffac, Corwin, Dalso, Dunn, Freed, Idde, Hall, Holmak, Royal, Roward of Melshao, Dunn, Freed, Idde, Hall, Holmak, Royal, Roward of Melshao, Danield, Charles, Corwin, Morris, Santon, Charles, Carris, Marchael Mayer, Anna Charles, Santon, Charles, Carris, Marchael Mayer, Almanda and Kangali, Marpharen, Morris, Gardin, Santon, Santon, Santon, Stratton, Talayer, Thusker, Franke, Verree, Wilson and Wood.

dom and Wood.

Administration Democrats Mesars, Avery of Tennessee, Barr Administration Democrats Mesars, Burnett, Clarko of Mis Burrett, Boccok, Branch, Brown, Burch, Burnett, Clarko of Mis Mont, Clemen, John Cocheme, Cox, Uridg of Misson, Lerige of Son, English, Florence, Fonke, Garnett, Handligen, Harris of Virgin, Hollium, Howard of Ohio, Highes, Jenkins, Kundel, Larrakot, Leaker, Logan, Mackey, Myrths of Ohio, Martha of Virginia, McCler Peyton, Pelepis, Proy, Robinson of Binols, Rottin, Rost, Scott, Sickies, Stamm, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Thomas Virtualingham, Mustley, Window, Woodson and Wight, over a Charles, Debts, of Indiana, Hasken, and Morris, of Illinois.

Carize, Duty, of Indiana, Hasken, and Morris, of Illinois.

Americans, Messey, Adams, of Kentucky, Anderson of Kentucky

Regulations Mesers, Alley of Manachmette, Velicy and of New York, Bingham of Olio, Bair of Pend of Mee York, Bingham of Olio, Bair of Pend of New York, Bingham of Olio, Bair of Pend of the Burilagame of Mesearchmetts, Burnham, of Come yor Olio, Carel of New York, Biog Olio, Carel of New York, Biog Olio, Carel of New York, Biogreen on Utho, Ellio of Missachmette, Elly of Insecord of Hillians, Pendon of New York, Peng of Olio, Biography of Olio, Hatchins of Olio or of Nemaly rams, Gurley of Olio, Hatchins of Olio or of Nemaly rams, Gurley of Olio, Hatchins of Olio or or Nemaly rams, Gurley of Olio, Hatchins of Olio or or New Hampstee and York, Molgonia of Milliagam, Level of Milliagam, Level of Milliagam, Level of Milliagam, Davidson of New Hampstee (New York, Notice of Milliagam, Level of New Hampstee).

Administration Democrats Mr. Hindman of Arkansas

The Speaker-There being the necessary two-thirds the resolution is adopted.

Tremendous applause ou both the Democratic and Re-

So there were 46 Republicans in favor, and 63 Republians against the proposed amendment to the Constitution

the First Congregational Church, sorner of South Phird and Eleventh Streets, Williamsburgh.- Question for next Tuesday Evening-Are there any parts of the Constituon that contain compromises with slavery, or that afford at tolerance and protection?

News of the Dan.

Fari S. mter. - Our city was astonished on Menday mornng with a rumor that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated by

Washington, March 10, 1861 .- Much sensation was produced this morning by a report, which obtained currency and credit in important cincles, that Major Anderson would be withdrawn from Fort Sumer. As no official action has been taken by the Administration, this rumor is not entitled to weight with the public, though it has made some impression here. It is well known that Major Anderson cannot now be re-enforced without imminent danger of a serious collision. Two steamers of light draft, with supplies of to make the attempt whenever ordered under the command of an officer who is willing to take the risk, and feels confident of success. But the military preparations in and outside of the Harbor of Charleston render any such experimeat haznrdons, unless sustained by a heavy naval force, which could be used now, as the main ship channel is en-urely clear of obstructions. The War Department has obtained a detailed statement of the stock of provisions in Fort Sumter, and it is abundant for a considerable time, except in bread, which is not sufficient for over thirty days. One of the first and most important questions, therefore, be-fore the Administration will be, whether Maj. Anderson will be supplied or withdrawn. That decision cannot long be postponed, for, though he now receives areas and vege-tables from the narkets of Charleston, this position may be out off, at any moment, by an order from Gov. Pickens or Gen. Beauregard, to whost Jefferson Davis has confided the direction of military operations there.

The Tribune heads this news with-"Evacuation of Fort Sumter-Fffect of delaying re-enforcements-Buchanon's Perfidy - The Tribune, editorially, said .

If, as is predicted with some confidence by our Washing-on correspondents, Fort Suinter is to be evacuated no doubt the humiliation will be great, and the order for such John the humanion will be great, and the order for such a movement will be given by the Government with nregret quite equal to that with which the people will receive the tidings. But let it he borne in mind that the humiliation comes, if it must come, not from any negligence or fee-Blueses of the present Administration; that it is not an evidence of a retreat from a well-defined and strong position; that tie is a regression neither to the Blade layouer of the that it is a concession ueither to the Rebel power of the South uor to the timid expostulations of the fow in the North whose counsels are weakness; but that it is one of the last bitter drops in the cup left in our hunds by the Government which has so long weighed us down, and which has now hardly passed out of our sight.

The people will be prepared, if this withdrawal of troops takes place, for a yell of exultation from every traitor in the land, for taunts and swelling self-congratulations from for the destruction of the Union by crying out for concessions and compromises but let all remember that the to take · no matter if Rebelliou seems to have advanced its banners, or if Treason turns anore confidently toward us its brazen front. The policy of the Government remains unshanged, and its firm foot is just as immovable as ever on the Constitution and the laws.

seeks on the subject cannot be known, off willy a the publish, but he is understood to say that we have uniber military nor naval forms at hand sufficient to supply the fart egainst the threatmend epoporition, which is wand require wenty thousand men to experience. Besides, if it should initiate evilt war in addition to uniting the South and overwhelming the I nivo semiment there is the water of passion.

Discussions on this Consequence, in the Chapel of it would require two londred and fifty thousand Govern.

The decision to withdraw Major. Anderson naturally exties First Congregational Church, sorner of South Whird meat soldiers to carry on the struggle and a handred will, rites much feeling, particularly among the Western deledue flewenth Streets. Williamshurgh—Question for next lines of money, to begin with. In such an event, twenty
transfer with the such as the Chapellon of Astrong policy
transfer with the chapel of it would require the control of Astrong policy
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the Government archives.

Southern Union man express the sarnest hope that the
Administration will parset such a policy as will reader it
manescasary to sead Federal troops South. If that is not
done, they say the pressure brought about by secession is
publing on a receivion in the Southern mind which will
publing on a receivion with the property of the pressure of the pressure of the property of the pressure o

I heard distinguished Secessionists confess, to-night, that if Mr. Lincoln does withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter, secession is dead and every leader in the movement ruined. On the other hand, it is feared that the withdrawal will be misunderstood in Europe and have a bad effect there. The whole question is exceedingly embarrassing.

[The public cannot help enquiring whether the hope of killing secession will not have been a strong motive, in the

Cahinet, for giving up Fort Sumter, if it should be given up.] The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of Monday, doubted

It is possible, barely possible, therefore, that yielding to the necessities of the case, the President purposes the sur-render of Fort Sumter to the Sonthern Confederacy. If so, the controversy is at an end. The revolution in the South is successful. The Southern Confederacy is a rival sover-eign republic on this continent. The United States has lost tens of thousands of miles of territory, two thousand lost tens of thousands of mittee of terribity, we make the miles of coast, with its barbors and fortifications, and thus curtailed largely of the means of defence and commerce, will be at the mercy of a foreign power, on its Southern as well as its Northern border. We use this language because Sunter will never be retaken or restored. Its tonwill then have, and the Southorn Confederacy is a Government de facto, thenceforth. The surrender is made on the ment of parts, thenceforth. The surrender is made on the preseauption than to blood must be shed to retain it. Fort Fleckens must be surrendered also, on the same principle, and and on the same principle a gan can never be freed or a sword drawn for the recovery of them, or either of them, by the Federal Government. Say we not rightly thou that if Fort Santter is to be given up, the whole question is vir-cumity settled, and the American Timio, prevendly des-untly settled, and the American Timio, prevendly des-

Tuesday morning's dispatches confirmed the rumor, but without giving any official announcement. The Tribune

According to our Washington Correspondents, it is certain that Major Anderson's command is to be withdrawn from Fort Sumter, in accordance with the advice of Gen. Scott, who pronounces it a military necessity, and whose judgment is, of course, conclusive on such a question. To re-enforce the garrison would require an army of 10,000 men to laud and drive the rebels from their butteries. The President has only a few hundred at his disposal, and oven those cannot be spared from Washington and Fort Monroe. Congress declined to give him authority to call out volunand the traitors in the last Administration have disposed of the regular troops in such a way that mouths must elapso before one third of the force required to relieve Sunter could be concentrated on the Atlantic seabonrd Meantime the garrison is uearly in a starving con-dition, and, if not withdrawn, will soon be compelled by

Washington, Monday March 11, 1861.—There is a great fever among the Republicans in the city, ou account of the orders for the retirement of the troops from Fort Sumter. thems, yet is an act in which the calons are compared to be compared with the property of the calons are compared to be contained by the desired the value of the care inke the whole repossibility of the act. But the reason if his surresult is used to be reisundersood. It is close wholly because it cannot now be recently each of the care of

An extra session of Dougress is likely to be seen called, as supply the canission of the last, and condict the Administration to use the authority of the Gow rument. The policy will past addy be to repeal the laws making parts of the seeching States ports of foreign estry, and to station. National vosels thereat, to prove if foreign approaches.

ed from overwhelming necessity, and because he was pow erless to carry ont his own purpose.

It is not easy to reconcile the opinions and statements made on the subject. Some writers say that the obstructions in Charleston harbor render a agval defence impracticable. Yet the British Consul lately notified his government that the obstructions were removed. When Maj Anderson left Fort Moultrie, and went to Fort Sumter, on an island, it was said that his new position removed all em harassments arising from a land force of insurgents. But now, it is said that 10,000 land troops would be necessary to defend him. Up to the time of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, it was said that provisions could easily be supplied by water, and Mr. Buchanan was blamed for not doing it. Now it is said that this cannot be done. One reason now urged against attempts to retain Fort Sumter is, that it would produce a collision, and open a civil war. When Buchanna urged the same reason he was called imbecile Mr. Lincoln's administration, it is said, is without the support of any act of Congress authorizing and providing for the onset. So also was Mr. Buchanan's. Mr. Buchanan's policy, which was severely condenned by Republicans, was to avoid a collision at all events. Is Mr. Lincoln's policy essentially different in this particular ! Gov. Chase, as a member of the Cubinet, is said to be

strongly opposed to the exacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter-The Washington National Republican of Monday has the following paragraph concerning Fort Sumter:

"Late last evening we learned that in a Cabinet meeting on Saturday it was determined to evacuate Fort Sunter. If the news is authentic, of which we have no reason to If the howe is nutrentic, of which we have no reason to donly, this measure has been taken as one of conciliation to the horder states. The fort has no strategic importance, and it may have been supposed that the yielding of a point of pride to South Curolina could very well be afforded by a great government, would satisfy the country, generally, of the pacific policy of the administration, and onable it with out the appearance of coercion, to he afore stringent in the nt of the revonue laws.

The N. Y. Herald of Tnesday, considers the report of the evacuation of Fort Sumter a ruse, to deceive the Southernors and throw them off their guard.

Wednesday Morning's dispatches however, go to confirm the previous accounts.

Washington, Tuesday, March, 12, 1861.—The withdraw-al of the troops from Fort Sunner still engrosses attention here, and though the actual order for that purpose may not have been issued, it is morally determined upon, and was immediately after Major Anderson's last disputch, represen-ting the available of the morally enable here. ting the condition of his supplies, which have been necessarily diminishing since the military operations against him

Washington, Tuesday, March, 12, 1861.—The impression prevails here that the Cabinet to-day decided on the issue of an order for the ovacuation of Fort Samter, although, of course, nothing official is known on the subject. The best

Whatever may be the ultimate decision of the Presi en Whitever may be the ultimate decision of the President and his Cabinet, it is evident than nothing decisive has been done as yet, and the policy to be pursued has not been de-veloped, though it seems to be conceded that, as a military necessity. Firt Sumter will be evacuated before the end of

Washington, Monday, Merch 11.—The battle of the C

cess state la comen in blood the destruction of the Sunion The question of peace ow as seems to have been settled in Cabinet, to-day, in favor if the former, after a stormy sea-sism, in which Mr. Chase orgot the integrity of the fitting-sism, in the contract of the contract of the consideration. Sunsthing with respect so the tracery other consideration. Sunsthing with respect so the tracery other consideration. Sunsthing with respect so the tracery of the contract had to be done and that while one delay as official tracer had to evived samerday, but in doubt then Major Anderson could not hold his positions are two weeks. Imager without addi-tional contractions are two weeks to be a supported to the contract of the contract of the contract of the contraction.

son. The Cabinet met at 11 o'clock and discussed the question until 2 P. M. when it was formerly decided to withdraw the troops from Sumter on the ground that Mr. Buckanan had aft the fort is a condition that rendered its he was soon surrounded by his party friends anxions to hear the result. He seemed evidently easy, and conversed with more than his asnal vivacity. He thinks—now that

The understanding this evening is that the evacuation Sumptor is the first invocement in the posce policy of Mr. Soward, and is made in advance of any demand on the Administration, as a peace offering to the excited South, and in acknowledgment of the Union sentiment in the Border of South Carolina that on a certain day fixed be shall with-draw from Sumter, leaving it in possession of a corporal's guard, merely for the protection of the property. It will then romain with the Carolinians as to whether they will leave it thus tacitly in the possession of the United States, or domand a surrender from the guard, take down the American flag and run up the Palmetto, or rather the ser-

The rumor gives much dissatisfaction to the extremists North, as it does also to the Secessionists. It will productly in bottower by a retains to treat wan the countries of the control of t the Southern States, from the Potomac to the Gulf. The Secessionists intimate that it is an act of cowardice, and the Northern extremists how the proposition as humbling the nation to the demand of armed traitors.

Mr. Seward's policy is that secession will die out if loft to itself, and all irritating non-essentials avoided by the Govorment. He thinks that if the poople in the Cotton States have no cause to concentrate their animosity against the Government at Washington, it will soou develop itself against the Government at Montgomery.

Whether the evacuation movement, if consumated, should concocted between the traitors of the North and the trait on to judge.

When Buchanan hositated and faltered, the Republicans cried out "imbecility" or "treason." Scores of thousands will, doubtless, repeat the charges against Seward and Lincoln. "With what measure ye mete," &c .- Ed.

Thursday morning. The dispatches from Washington continue of the same character. Fort Sumter is to be given up, though the official orders are not yet promulgated. A feeler seems thus to have been put out, hefore hand, to see whether "the party," and the public will approve or con-

A Cabinet meeting will be held to-day (14th) for the fin-al determination of the question of Fort Sumter. All the high military and naval officers at Washington agree in means at present at the disposal of the Government. It is said that the garrison, if withdrawn, will be treated with civility at Charleston, and allowed to proceed to the North without opposition.—Tribunc.

Very satisfactory-Wonderfully condescending. When the Capital is given up, we suppose the President and Cabinet

The Herald Correspondent says: At ten o'clock to mor-

stigness count that the formal vote then to be taken will assection what has been informally agreed upon during previous sessions as an inertiable necessity. The existence created here by the autononcement of an impending evacuation is rapidly subsiding. Advices received from various perfons of the free State budiess that the Northern made has already recognised the unavoidability of the autonomous, and that no 'ellend orderings' of opportunities.

The Herald (official) says:
The news from Washington this morning is highly impor-tant. The Sontlarn Commissioners are partially washed, the developmental of the policy of the monostration. It is understood that they will make no now, until they lists whether the Southern forts are to be encounted, and whe-ther an attempt is to be made to collect the evenue at the Southern ports. Sould the admissionation decide upon Southern ports. Sould the admissionation decide upon the southern ports of the southern ports. The southern ports in Southern confedency will, it is understood, immediately assume on offensive attitude. In such a con-tingency they will, it is believed, without delay, march upon the federal capital.

eret of the Southern policy, and that it correctly reports the ington this week, compel us to suspect that the proposal to the Southern forts, and abstaining to collect the revenue. If so, South Carolina will have conquered the country, as pre-

But what if the "pacification," instead of "killing out" the spirit of secession should only emholden the revolutionists to attempt seizing the National Capitol? Would not the "20,000 troops" now said to be necessary to defend it, in case of re-enforcing Fort Suinter, be equally necessary,

Suppose the rehels to carry Virginia and Maryland with

Suppose they should besiege Washington-might there not he a "concession" and "pacification" that should allow Messrs. Lincoln, Seward, and company to retain their positions, and administer the Government for the oligarchy. under the amended Constitution that has been proposed, in which to furnish the required guaranties; but he is the Legislatures of the authorities of the States should finish up the business before Cet. 1. if the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States should

What principle should hinder the Southern and the Northern conspirators against Liberty from joining hands? Look at the following:

Senator Douglas' effort to ascertain the policy of the President—Washington, March 13th, 1861. The introduction of the resolution of Senator Douglas, call-

ing upon the administration for information respecting any upon the administration for information respecting the forts and other property within the limits of secesing States, is variously interpreted by Republican Senators. His idea is to get at the intentions of the administration, with the hope of developing its policy, and showing that it is one of peace. If the resolution is adopted, it will give the President an opportunity to state that he has no power to excent the law, od. leat the revenue, or even to protect the public property, and that until Congress clothes him with that power it will be impossible for the government to make war npon any of the seceding States.--Corres. of Herald.

The country would donhtless be glad to preserve peace. But are they prepared to give up their free institutions, adopt a pre-slavery Constitution, and yield themselves up to the dominion of 200,000 slaveholders? The question may have to be decided, speedily.

VIRGINIA AS A MEDIATOR.

The sovereign State of Virginia proposes, through her Convention, to dictate terms of adjustment between the speech in the Senate, Jau. 30, and also commended by a Federal Government and the States which claim to have two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, for the action

1. That the Slave States have a perfect right to uphold

stavery.

2. That the Free States have no right to oppose slavery:

3. That either slavery must be allowed freely to enter
All Federal Territories in competition with Free Lahor, or
the Territories must be divided between them.

concede an a give effect to it.

10. Wherefore Virginia proposes to have that right-

lainte affirmed and its x wise provided for in the Fode;

Monday in any next.

We should call the forgoing setting it up "protty sepfor a Union State; but Gov. Wise makes a dissense
Union report, proposing that Virginia shall domain! of the
Free States guaranties on the following points:

aves.

2. As to Slavery in the district of Columbia.

3. As to the powers of the Pederal Government over African Slave, and the employment of slave labor in the forts, arsenals, dor, rits, and all places coded by the states for federal uses.

Gov. Wise would allow the Free States all the present year

"That, in the meantine, it be recommended to the prople of this connection of the following the prople of the connection of the following the prople of the connection of the prople of the connection of the prople of the connection of the proplet of the proplet

This is tolerably direct and pointed, as becomes Gov. Wise Three members of the committee propose Secession pure and

We forbear comment on the above Union propositions, furth-We forecar comment on the above Union propositions, form or than to say that they seem to us to use more words that their object requires. We submit that what they really was would be far more easily and effectually secured by an amend-ment of the Federal Constitution to consist of a single class

We, too, in our turn, suhmit to the consideration of the Tribune, the Albany Evening Journal, the Virginia Comvention, and all concerned, whether the "irrovocacle change of the Constitution suggested in President Lincola Inauguaral address, and previously, in Mr. Sewar two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress, for the action of the several State Legislatures, would not effect the same end, in fewer words still, and in language better calculate-

"That no amendment shall be made to the Constinting

South, as led g on the latform of Calhonn, M Duff

North | arolina sternly repudiates secession

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Revenue Cutter "Podge," is the fifth Cutter taken by

The Nashville Banner calls the embers of the Southern

The Sovereign State of Louisiana has tlansferred to its own

With the limited funds at the command of the Southern confederacy, it will be important to keep the (bbs and

Mr. Bert, the Commissioner of the New York State Kansas The proposed line of Liverpool and Charleston steamships

Carl Schurz is excluded from the numerity granted by the King of Prussia, on the ground that, having aided in the es-cape of a person from prison, his offence was criminal and not

Charleston bankers have taken \$1,500,000 of the \$15,000,000 ion advertised by the confederated States. The next best thing these gentlemen can do, is to raise the million and a

The Missonri Convention, in section at St. Louis, declares that the Federal Government has committed no overt act, and to keep it.

The Constitution of the Southern confederacy received its inishing touches at Montgomery last week. It will be submitted to the Convention, (not to the people | of the seven seceded States.

The Australusian, (Cupard steamer) which left Idverpool for this port on the 16th of Fehrnary, has not yet been heard from Of course great anxiety is felt as to her fate

"J. W. F." editor of the Philadelphia Press, addressed a sarting epistle to James Buchanan, in which he reviewed the shole course of his administration with extreme severity President Buchanan was threatened with assassination in

Baltimore, four years ago, and he was consequently taken through without stopping, three hours in advance of the pro-posed time. It is well for this nearly forgotten fact to be re-Mr. Renben Traveller, of Ottawn, Canada, died last week at

the age of 80 years. He was present at several of the great battles of Nelson, and accompanied Mungo Park in his African exploration. He was a native of England.

The complicity of Sam Houston in the treason of Go Twiggs, is fully proved by the letter of Houston .- N. Y. Tri-

Yet Sam Houston, if we mistake not, was among the Tribune's acceptable candidates for the Republican or Fusion nom-inations'to the Presidency, as were also Crittenden, Bates, and Bell Well- We are getting the "fusion" now, and the con-

The State of Virginia has now, another question before namely, whether slaves, like other property, shall be taxed by the State, or remain exempt, as at present.

The Commissioners of the seconded States at Washington, are walting to see what is to be the policy of the new Cabinet, be-

The flag of Mississippi is said to be n "white ground, a mag-nolia tree in the centre, a hine field in the under left hand corner, with a white star in the centre,—the flag to be finished with a red border, and with a red fringe at the extremity."

The Inauguration of Liucoln, makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents Van

The Rey. Dr. Chesever is now in Loudon. He will probably too testure home before June. Meantime, stemmous efforts are being made to bring about a reconciliation between parties in the Church of the Partians. In doing this, it will be well to secure peace without compremising the dignity of the Church. Let everything be done in order.

A Slemphia paper shows the way which the cotton of the South is beginning to travel. It ways "the following is the shipment of cotton from this point during the week. "To Ohio Store, 0.105 bales, to New Orleans, 2700 bales; to St. Lonis, 1930 bales, to Justico points, of the St. Lonis, the shipment of the St. Lonis, the

There is to be secretly propagated at Rome, a weekly journal advoating the unity and independence of Italy. It will have for its moto the following extract from a recent span b of Caron: We wish to make of this eternal city. In which twenty few centuries have deposited their "somments of glory, the

The Washington Sur says "The officers, de actives, and police have been rather active lately in enforcing the Fightive Stace, law in this District. Within a few days several ragilities from Maryland and Vigituin, have been recapited and referred, or are now awaiting the orders of their masters.

The regarding waveling size was a built of committee, for the week editing this way York Eases I built of Committee, for the week editing this way York Eases 18, 20, 26, 38. Several hew cases of death by exposure and starvative have been com-municated. New rolled depots are being established at differ-cal points in the State, which will greatly facilitate the supply to the suffered to the surface of the su

The Sonthern Confederacy have discovered that the seceding Southern Confidence, nave discovered the Southern Confidence of the Souther

The bill "to promot the progress of the useful arts" passed The bill "to promote the pagence of the uncreases and before the adjustment (the last) upgrees, is radical and improves the patent law in suppress considerable particulars. It enones important provision is that all patents hereafter granted, shall remain in free seven-teen years from date of issue, and all extentions of each patents.

By a recent arrival at New Orleans, we learn that formal ap

Family Miscellany.

From Harper's Magazine. DV BAYARD TAYLOR

Thee finds me in the garden, Hannah, come in ! Tis kind of thee To wait until the Frienda were gone, who came to comfort me. The still and quiet company a peace may give, Indeed, But blessed is the single heart that comes to as in need.

sit thee down' Here is the bench where Benjamin would sit Ou First-day afternoon, in spring, and hoar the swallows filt. He loved to smell the sprouting box, and hear the pleasant bees to humming round the blace and through the apple-trees.

I think he loved the spring; not that he eared for flowers—most n Think such things foolishness—but we were first acquainted then One spring; the next he spoke his mind, the third I was his wife And in spring (it happened so) our children entered life.

He was but seventy-five: I did not think to lay him yet, In Kennett grave-yard, where at Monthly Meeting first we met. The Pather's mercy shows in this: 'tis better I should be Picked out to bear the heavy cross—alone in age—than he.

We've lived together fifty years; it seems but one long day, One quiet Sabhath of the heart, till be was called away; And as we bring from meeting time a sweet contentment home So, Hannah, I have store of peace for all the days that come.

I mind (for I can tell thee now) how hard It was to know, If I had heard the spirit right, that told me I should go; For futher had a deep concern upon his mind that day, But muther spake for Benjamin—she knew what best to say

Then she was still; they sat awhile; at last she apuke again, "The Lord incline thee to the right!" and "Thou shalt have him Jane! My fither said, I cried. Indeed, 'twas not the least of shocks, For Benjamin was Hickslte, and Father Orthodox.

I thought of this, ten years ago, when daughter Ruth we lost; Her husband's of the world, and yet I could not see her crossed. She wears, thee knows, the gayest gowns, she hears a hireling

priest...
Ah, dear! the cross was ours: her life's a happy one, at least.

Perhaps she'll wear a plainer dress when she's as old as I Would thee believe it, Hannal? once I felt temptation nigh! My wedding gown was asken slik, too simple for my taste: I wanted lace around the neek, and a ribbon at the want.

How strange it seemed to sit with him upon the women's side! I did not dure to lift my eyes; I felt more fear than pride, Till, "in the presence of the Lord," he said, and then there came A holy strength upon my heart, and I could say the same.

I used to blush when he came near, but then I showed no sign with all the meeting looking on. I held his hand in mine. It seemed my borstfulness was gone now I was his for life; Thee knows the feeling Honnah. thee too has heen a wife.

I see, as plain as thee sits there, the wedding-dinner spread, At our own table we were guests, with father at the head, And Dinah Passmore he ped us both - 'iwas she stood up wit And Abner Jones with Benjamin and now they're gone, all t

o re heard Jesser Kerseyssav i sp. "teloth d will grace, and pure almost as angels are, may have a "mely face and dress may be of less ac "into the Lord will look with it soul it"s that test file of righte-moness or sin.

TALK WITH THE LITTLE FOLKS.

say so much to you about civ'l government, and your duties in relation of it. But pause a hittle, and ler us consid-

Who knows but that W IE will be President f the Un ed States, some day? And if so, then he will need to to form correct views, in regard to this subject.

ionary? Who dreamed, two years since, that Abraham

Lin's heart, and you become his honored bride, and conse Then you will need to understand this subject, that you

may counsel and cheer your husband, in the discharge of his responsible duties. And perhaps CHARLIE will be Vice-President, and take

NELLIE with him to the National Capitol. WALTER may tives, and Thomas to the bench of the Supreme Court. And they may select some of these girls, with bright eyes, rosy checks, faithful and loving hearts, to be their bosom companions. And they all will need to understand the principles and object of civil government. WALTER and be their appropriate business to make all needful rules and regulations for the protection of each individual in the employment of all their rights; also for the protection and encouragement of virtue, intelligence, morality and rightconsuess, to affix adequate penalties for the violation of law, and to provide for the maintenance of Government. It will be the duty of WILLIE to approve of all enact-

ments which he believes will please God, and benefit his fellow orentures. It will also be his duty to see that the laws are faithfully and impartially enforced, to exercise a general supervision over the affairs of State, and to make such suggestions to the Legislative department, as he may think demands their attention. It will be the duty of Thomas to give an impartial hear-

ing to all alledged violations of law, and to decide them according to their true merits, without fear or favor. Also, to decide on the validity of law, and set aside those

ennetments that conflict with the requirements of God, on the Constitution of the United States. WALTER. Must all laws be just and righteous in their

Yes, justice is a necessary element of law. And those

that give countenance to injustice, from any consideration Think of it, oh ye compromisers . the Lord yet reigneth !

Affectionately yours,

Maple Corrace Month 4 1861

LIFE EVERYWHERE.

Under this caption a deeply interesting and instructive article makes its appearance in the Cornhill Magazine. How mysterious the world we live in How it teems with life What lessons is teaches of creative skill and providential superintendence' But read the article

not weight a grain, to the whale, so large that it seems an island as it sleeps upon the waves. The bed of the sea is cules. The rugged face of the rock is scarred by the silent boring of soft creatures, and blackened with countless mus-

Life everywhere on the earth, in the earth, crawling, creeping, burrowing, boring, leaping, running. If the sequestered coolness of the wood tempt us to saunter into insects, the twitter of birds, the scrambling of squirrels, the startled rush of unseen beasts, all telling how populous is this seeming solitude. If we panse before a tree, or plant, cloped with her layer. Were a young laty by go through nivalis). The very mold which covers our cheese, our brend, our jam, or our ink. and disfigures our damp walls,

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF GIRLS.

This is the most momentous health-problem with which of civilization for American women. Without this there can be no lasting progress. The Sandwich Island proverb says:

Her sons shall make laws for the people.

But in this country, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that every man grows to maturity surrounded by a circle of invalid female relatives, that he, later, finds himself the hushand of an invalid wife and the parent of invalid daugh-Michelet coolly declares, the normal condition of that sexas if the Almighty did not know how to erente a woman. This, of conrse, spreads a gloom over life. When I look at the morning throng of school-girls in summer, hurrying ed off as patterns of perfection by proud mammas-is it not sad to me to think that all this young beauty must one day fade and die? for there are spheres of life beyond this earth, I know, and the soul is good to endure through more than one : the sadness is in the unnatural nearness of the decay, to foresee the living death of disease that is waiting of those fair children are walking unconsciously into a weary, wretched, powerless, joyless, useless maturity

by, with advancing knowledge. In proportion to our naindispensable. In the meantime, we must look for proofs into savage lands. Whon an American mother tells me walk two miles and back without great fatigue, the very queen of the Sandwich Islands, lifted Captain Wallis over slight sense of consolation. Brunfilde, in the "Nibelungen," to the wall. Comburga, wife of Duke Ernest of Li huania.

happened that he needed correction for, like all children, he liked to have his own way.

when it was time for him to repeat his prayer, he could not the while very serious, though his language was so childish: "O Lord! bless Georgie, and make him a good hoy; and don't let him be naughty again, never; no, never, because you know when he is naughty he sticks to it so !"

use of "Georgie's prayer?"

VEVER TELL A LIE.

How simply and beautifully has Abdel Kader, of Ghilon. impressed us with the love of truth in a story of his childhood. After stating the vision which made him entreat of his mother to go to Bugdad, and devote himself to God, he thus proceeds:

I informed her of what I had seen, and she wept: then taking ont eighty dinars, she told me, as I had a brother, half of that was all my inheritance; she made me swear, when she gave it to me. never to tell a he, and afterward bade me farewoll, exclaiming, "Go, my son, I consign you to God; we shall not meet until the day of judgment. I went on well, till I came near Hamandai, when onr

Kafilah was plunderd by sixty horsemen. One fellow asked me "what I had got ?"

" Forty dinars, said I, "are sewed under my garments." The fellow laughed, thinking, no donbt, I was joking

'What have you got ?" said another.

I gave him the same answer. When they were dividing the spoil. I was called to an eminence where the chief

What property have you got, my little fellow?" said

Because," I replied, "I will not be false o my mother

"Child," said the robber, "hast thou such a sence of duty of the duty I owe to my God? Give me thy hand, inno-

dren, the gift I offer. You will learn my name when I am

- ----HOW TO PRESERVE HEALTH.

Medicine will never remedy had halits. It is merely only wholesome things, sleep on a mattress, and retire and rise very regularly. Make a free use of water, to parify the skin, and when sick take counsel of the best physician you

HOW TO RELIEVE CROKED CATTLE.

Put one arm over the neck, so as to have one hand on thon place your thumh below it on each side, and shove it gently up into the mouth. I have relieved a great may choked cattle for myself and neighbors, and never found a case but I succeeded in. One case I had where the animal would not take it into the mouth when it was shoved up, in that case we put a ring into the mouth, and another person easily took out the offending substance while I held it up to the swallow.

A cynical writer asks, "When will women cease to make fools of themselves?" Prohably when men cense to admire and love fools more than women of sense.

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay ten cents a week for a good newspaper, is able to pay fifteen cents a day, for tobacco and cigars, to say nothing of an occasional drink ?- Exchange Paper.

We should like to ask a similar question. How is it that a man who lives in an elegant mansion, dines luxuriously and entertains much gay company, is too poor to pay tw WRITINGS OF WILLIAM GOODELL

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